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# World Production and Trade

Stay

United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Foreign  
Agricultural  
Service

Washington, D.C. 20250

Weekly  
Roundup

WR 18-88

May 4, 1988

The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following developments in world agriculture and trade.

## GRAIN AND FEED

SOVIET UNION Reports 1987 Crop Figures. In the April issue of the monthly statistical journal *Vestnik Statistiki*, the Soviets published 1987 area and production data for grains. Total output last year was 211.4 million tons compared with their earlier statement of 211.3 million tons. Wheat production was given at 83.3 million tons (USDA had been estimating it at 80.5 million tons). The new Soviet report indicates coarse grain output at 113.7 million tons, somewhat less than the 115.8 million tons which USDA had been estimating. The reported level of total grain production was a result of the second highest average yield on record.

	Area 1,000 hectares	Production 1,000 tons
Total grain including:	115,212	211,365
Winter wheat	15,319	46,237
Spring wheat	31,365	37,075
Rye	9,725	18,082
Winter barley	1,326	3,532
Spring barley	29,328	54,877
Oats	11,790	18,495
Corn for grain	4,573	14,808
Millet	2,763	3,926
Buckwheat	1,626	1,297
Rice	657	2,683
Pulses	6,424	9,952
Miscellaneous grains	316	238

The April report also contained data for the non-grain crops, including previously unreleased data on area.

	Area 1,000 hectares	Production 1,000 tons
Cotton (raw)	3,527	8,089
Sugar beets (processing)	3,404	90,405
Oilseeds of which	5,847	7,239
Sunflower	4,156	6,075
Flaxseed	98	38
Soybeans	783	712
Total rapeseed	407	296
Tobacco	161	296

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## OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

MEXICO Tightens Import Licensing for Oilseeds. The Mexican government has formalized previously unofficial licensing policies which authorize soybean imports only for selected firms, based on their minimum purchases of domestic product. Only CONASUPO, the government's buying agency, is authorized to import throughout the year; private firms cannot import during the harvesting season. U.S. oilseed and product exports to Mexico are about \$350 million annually (mostly soybeans), or about 30 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico.

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JAPAN'S Demand for Oilcrops Expected To Rise. Japan's domestic use of both oilseed meal and vegetable oil is expected to be higher in 1987/88, with higher imports and stock reductions offsetting lower output. Higher oilseed crushing will come out of stocks as imports are expected to decline. Japan's imports are forecast at 6.7 million tons in 1987/88, with about 70 percent soybeans (mostly U.S.) and 25 percent rapeseed (mostly Canadian). Oilseed meal imports of about 630,000 tons are about 35 percent soybean meal (mostly Chinese) and 35 percent rapeseed meal (mostly Canadian).

Rapeseed imports are expected to be lower due to abundant vegetable oil stocks and slow growth in vegetable oil use. Rapeseed meal use in feed mixes reached the point where manufacturers contend additional meal will ruin the appearance of feeds. Also, rapeseed meal use as fertilizer on tobacco and citrus is expected to be down as a result of declining tobacco and citrus output.

## DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

SOVIET UNION Reports First Quarter Livestock Results. The Soviet plan fulfillment report for January-March 1988, issued in Pravda on April 26, states 5.6 million tons of meat (live weight) were produced, up 2 percent over the corresponding period in 1987. Milk output was 17.3 million tons, up 5 percent; and 15.6 billion eggs were produced, up 6 percent. Milk yield per cow and the rate of lay per hen were up 6 percent and 5 percent, respectively. Cattle and hog numbers were down, compared with last year, while sheep and goat and poultry inventories were up.

The following table shows Soviet livestock numbers as of April 1 in millions of animals.

	1987	1988
Cattle of which	98.2	96.7
Cows	29.2	28.8
Hogs	59.9	58.1
Sheep and goats	134.8	135.7
Poultry	785.5	793.7

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CHINESE Pork Projected Up in 1988. Early this year, Chinese pork production was projected to fall to 17.0 million tons (see WR 5-88, Feb. 3, 1988), but the U.S. agricultural counselor in Beijing now projects an increase from 17.8 million tons in 1987 to 18.0 million tons in 1988. Revised estimates are due to higher carcass weights and 12 pigs saved per sow compared to about 10 last year. Shortages in pork production late last year also have caused all other meat production to expand in 1988; beef is up 80,000 tons to 800,000, sheep and goat meat is up 90,000 tons to 780,000 and poultry is up 260,000 tons to 2.3 million.

#### TOBACCO

ZIMBABWE'S 1988 Tobacco Crop Down, Quality Up. Zimbabwe's 1988 tobacco crop is estimated at 112,022 tons by the U.S. agricultural attache in Pretoria. Although the crop is smaller than the 1987 crop of 131,483 tons, the crop is project to be of excellent quality. Flue cured tobacco is estimated at 108,000 tons compared to 127,996 tons last year. Burley is up to 4,000 tons compared to 3,464 tons last year and oriental is down slightly to 22 tons.

#### FRUITS

Larger Dried Prune Pack Forecast for SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE. Preliminary assessments indicate that the leading Southern Hemisphere producers of dried prunes will turn out a 1987/88 pack of 23,900 tons, 12 percent greater than the 1986/87 volume. The most significant production gain--67 percent--is forecast for Argentina where an increase in fresh plum supplies, coupled with an overabundance of small-sized fruit, is expected to substantially boost the quantity available for drying. Chilean producers continue to gain ground on their Argentine counterparts with a projected 1987/88 pack of 10,000 tons--identical to Argentina's. The expansion in the Chilean industry reflects the switch to higher density plantings and improved management techniques at the orchard. Although the South African pack is expected to exceed last year's volume by 13 percent, the dried prune industry is essentially static. Since the industry is mature with few new plantings coming into production, the moderate movements in production volume from year to year essentially reflect variations in weather conditions.

If the 1987/88 production estimate for Australia is finalized at 1,500 tons, it will be the smallest dried pack since the 1981/82 season. The disappointingly low volume was the result of heavy shedding brought about by extremely high temperatures during December and January and strong competition from the fresh plum market for export grade fruit. Since the 1988/89 season is an "on" year in the biennial bearing pattern, Australian producers are expecting dried prune output to return to a more normal level.

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The following table shows dried prune production in selected countries in the Southern Hemisphere. Data are in tons on a packed weight basis.

	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88 1/
Argentina	9,000	6,000	10,000
Australia	3,810	4,550	1,500
Chile	9,300	8,700	10,000
South Africa	2,351	2,121	2,400
Total	24,461	21,371	23,900

1/ Preliminary.

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Larger Pack of SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE Raisins/Sultanas Forecast For 1987/88. Southern Hemisphere production of raisins/sultanas for the 1987/88 season is currently forecast at 115,500 tons, up 6 percent from last year. Argentina and Chile are expected to post gains of 17 percent on the season. Chile's projected increase stems from excellent growing conditions, new vines coming into production precipitating a 13-percent expansion in harvested area, and stricter quality controls on fresh exports resulting in an expanded volume of grapes available for drying. The Argentine raisin industry appears to be experiencing a similar surge in supplies as more fresh grapes are diverted for drying rather than wine.

Although Australia's 1987/88 pack is expected to exceed the 1986/87 level by 14 percent, the projected volume will fall far short of the packs produced during the five-year period preceding the 1986/87 slump. Prospects dimmed when localized hail storms and unseasonably high temperatures reduced the fresh grape crop and spurred strong competition between raisin/sultana producers and the wineries. One compensating factor appears to be that the inclement weather did not significantly compromise quality. Reportedly, conditions have been excellent for vine and rack drying, resulting in over 90 percent of the pack classed as 5 crown (6 crown is the top of the standard).

South Africa is the only Southern Hemisphere producer reporting a downturn on the season. The 1987/88 pack is currently forecast at 25,500 tons, down 17 percent from last year and potentially the smallest production volume since the 1981/82 season. The Lower Orange River area, which usually accounts for about 96 percent of total production, experienced severe flooding several times during the season. Preliminary assessments indicate that the floods cost the industry over 6,000 tons of raisins/sultanas. Whether the water-logged vines sustained permanent damage remains unclear since budding has begun prematurely. Winter pruning is expected to improve the situation somewhat, but current assessments indicate that the 1988/89 crop will be adversely affected.

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The following table presents raisin/sultana production in selected countries in the Southern Hemisphere. Data are in tons on a packed weight basis.

	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88 1/
Argentina	5,500	6,000	7,000
Australia	89,395	63,812	72,500
Chile	9,000	9,000	10,500
South Africa	37,685	30,595	25,500
Total	141,580	109,407	115,500

1/ Preliminary.

## SUGAR

WORLD Sugar Production Forecast Shows Increase. The first forecast for 1988/89 world centrifugal sugar production is 104.1 million tons (raw value), less than 1 percent above 1987/88 output, which has been revised upwards by 1.7 million tons. World production of sugar from cane is forecast at 65.9 million tons, up 1 percent, and sugar from beets at 38.2 million tons, is down 1 percent from 1987/88.

In the European Community (EC), where 13 percent of the world's sugar is produced, a decline of 2 percent is forecast, reflecting a return to more normal yields and a 1-percent decline in area to be harvested. The largest decline, 225,000 tons, is expected to occur in Italy. In that country, area for harvest is expected to decline 10 percent and yields to return to more normal levels following a bumper crop in 1987/88. The largest percentage decrease is expected to occur in Ireland where production is down 17 percent from last year. In France, the largest producing country in the EC, sugar output is expected to decline 4 percent, although only a minor downward adjustment in area from the previous season is expected. In West Germany, output for the upcoming year is forecast to increase 3 percent as a result of a slight increase in area. In West European countries outside the EC, production is forecast to increase 14 percent following last year's poor yields. In Eastern Europe output is expected to remain unchanged from last year.

Sugar production in the Soviet Union, the world's largest producer, is forecast at 9.7 million tons, down 1 percent from last year's revised outturn of 9.8 million tons. Although the area is expected to increase 1 percent from that harvested in 1987, production of beets for sugar is expected to fall just below last year's 90.4-million-ton crop which enjoyed excellent growing weather. Since the introduction of industrial cropping practices, which now encompass about 90 percent of the beet area, sugar outturn in the Soviet Union has continued to increase significantly.

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In Brazil, the world's third largest sugar producer, the forecast of 8.4 million tons is down 1 percent from the revised 1987/88 crop of 8.5 million tons. The drought in the northeast region of the country was of such severity that a sizable portion of the region's cane rootstock has been destroyed. This indicates extensive replanting will be needed when moisture levels fully recover. The situation is expected to have a serious impact on the region's 1988/89 sugar output. However, the central south is expected to partially offset the northeast. Cane harvested for sugar production in 1987/88, initially forecast at 119 million tons, is now expected to total only about 90 million.

Sugar production in Asia is forecast to increase in four of the region's six largest producing countries. In India, the world's second largest producer, sugar production is forecast at 9.2 million tons in 1988/89, down 6 percent from 1987/88. The area under cane is projected to decrease to 3.2 million hectares, compared to 3.3 million hectares in 1987/88. In China, sugar outturn is forecast at slightly less than 5.8 million tons, an increase of 8 percent over 1987/88, but not quite reaching the record-breaking 1986/87 total of 5.8 million tons. In both Pakistan and the Philippines, forecasts for the 1988/89 season indicate a production increase of about 8 percent. For Thailand, the production forecast is 11 percent above the 1987/88 crop which was affected by drought.

South Africa's sugar production is forecast to increase 3 percent over 1987/88, although area harvested is expected to be down slightly from the 265,000 hectares harvested in 1987/88.

Australian sugar output, despite a severe dry period early in the growing season, is forecast up 3 percent because of an expected increase in area. Sugarcane production is strictly controlled in Australia by assigning limited acreage to individual growers. Total assigned acreage currently is 390,000 hectares, with about 15-20 percent fallow. Legislative changes beginning in 1986 for the assignments allowed growers to expand their area.

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Regional sugar production estimates are as follows in million tons (raw basis):

Region	1987/88			1988/89		
	Beet	Cane	Total	Beet	Cane	Total
North America	3.72	7.04	10.76	3.5	7.0	10.5
South America	.47	13.03	13.49	.4	13.0	13.5
Central America	0	1.65	1.65	0	1.8	1.8
Caribbean	0	8.65	8.65	0	8.9	8.9
EC	14.02	.02	14.03	13.8	1/	13.8
Other West Europe	.85	0	.85	1.0	0	1.0
East Europe	5.62	0	5.62	5.6	0	5.6
USSR	9.80	0	9.80	9.7	0	9.7
North Africa	.48	1.52	2.00	.5	1.6	2.1
Other Africa	0	5.84	5.84	0	5.8	5.8
Middle East	2.03	.31	2.34	2.1	.3	2.4
Asia 2/	1.53	23.09	24.63	1.5	23.4	24.9
Oceania	0	3.93	3.93	0	4.1	4.1
Total 3/	38.53	65.07	103.59	38.2	65.9	104.1

1/ Less than 50,000 tons. 2/ Includes an estimated 530,000 tons of Khandsari sugar in India for each year and 20,000 tons of Khandsari sugar in Pakistan. 3/ May not add due to rounding.

#### WEEKLY EXCHANGE RATE DEVELOPMENTS

During the week of April 25, the U.S. dollar rose slightly against all major currencies except the Canadian dollar. Light trading on currency markets and an increase in the U.S. gross national product resulted in a week of relative stability for the dollar.

Currencies	Current Rate 04/28/88	---Percent Change From-----		
		Week Ago 04/21/88	Month Ago 03/31/88	Year Ago 04/87
Argentina austral	5.8550	16.06	16.06	280.69
Australian dollar	1.3184	-0.89	-2.20	-6.16
Brazilian cruzado	134.9600	4.66	16.81	472.35
Canadian dollar	1.2300	-0.35	-0.43	-6.77
South Africa rand	2.1482	0.26	1.33	6.79
Thai baht	25.1200	-0.36	-0.36	-2.37
ECU	0.8053	0.41	0.80	-6.65
British pound	0.5334	1.10	0.70	-12.96
French franc	5.6680	0.14	0.97	-5.96
West German mark	1.6688	0.20	0.77	-7.81
Japanese yen	124.5000	0.20	0.12	-12.80
South Korean won	740.3000	-1.40	-1.40	-12.32
New Taiwan dollar	28.6000	0.00	0.03	-15.48

Exchange rates are spot as of 3 p.m. Eastern Time, April 28

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## EXPORT ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

The status of USDA's Export Enhancement Program as of April 28, 1988, was as follows in metric tons:

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY/RESULTS
101. Central African Republic wheat	April 28, '88	40,000
100. Benin wheat flour	April 25, '88	50,000
99. West Africa frozen poultry (Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo)	April 18, '88	5,000
98. German Dem. Rep. wheat	April 14, '88	130,000
97. India wheat	April 13, '88	1,200,000 Sold 1,000,000
96. Peru barley malt	March 31, '88	20,000
95. Cameroon barley malt	March 25, '88	20,000
94. Burundi wheat	Feb. 8, '88	10,000
93. Central American countries barley malt (Costa Rica, El Salvador Guatemala, Honduras)	Jan. 27, '88	40,000 Sold 2,000
92. Turkey vegetable oil	Jan. 6, '88	80,000 COMPLETE
91. Algeria barley malt	Dec. 30, '87	10,000 sold 3,300
90. Iraq barley malt	Dec. 23, '87	5,000
89. Burundi barley malt	Dec. 16, '87	15,000
88. Lebanon wheat	Dec. 11, '87	150,000
87. Finland wheat	Dec. 9, '87	50,000 COMPLETE
	Jan. 21, '88	50,000 Sold 32,500
	March 4, '88	150,000
86. Mexico wheat	Dec. 2, '87	200,000 COMPLETE
	March 3, '88	600,000
85. Zaire frozen poultry	Nov. 30, '87	7,000
84. China dairy cattle	Nov. 18, '87	3,000 head Sold 185
	April 29, '88	Balance withdrawn
83. Bulgaria barley	Nov. 17, '87	150,000 COMPLETE
82. Bulgaria wheat	Nov. 17, '87	150,000 COMPLETE
	Jan. 4, '88	200,000
81. Gulf countries frozen poultry (Bahrain, Kuwait Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates)	Nov. 3, '87	16,000 Sold 3,962
80. Saudi Arabia frozen poultry	Nov. 3, '87	20,000 Sold 500
79. Hungary barley	Oct. 30, '87	100,000
78. Algeria vegetable oil	Oct. 22, '87	60,000 Sold 54,000
	April 8, '88	60,000
77. Morocco vegetable oil	Oct. 13, '87	60,000 Sold 18,000

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

76.	Tunisia vegetable oil	Sept. 24, '87	60,000	COMPLETE
75.	Singapore frozen poultry	Sept. 24, '87	2,000	Sold 182.3
74.	Near East table eggs (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Yemen)	Aug. 27, '87	50 million eggs	COMPLETE
73.	Saudi Arabia dairy cattle	Aug. 27, '87	2,000 head	Sold 1,870 head
		April 29, '88		Balance withdrawn
72.	Iraq barley	Aug. 10, '87	150,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 28, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
71.	Brazil wheat	July 30, '87	300,000	Sold 66,000
70.	Colombia wheat	July 30, '87	300,000	Sold 260,000
69.	Israel wheat	May 29, '87	200,000	
		April 18, '88		Withdrawn
68.	Bangladesh wheat	May 22, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
		July 8, '87	50,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 12, '87	150,000	Sold 144,500
		Sept. 10, '87	300,000	
67.	Soviet Union wheat	Apr. 30, '87	4,000,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 15, '87	65,000	COMPLETE
		Nov. 9, '87	2,400,000	COMPLETE
		Nov. 27, '87	2,350,000	COMPLETE
		Jan. 29, '88	2,000,000	COMPLETE
		March 18, '88	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		April 4, '88	1,000,000	Sold 989,800
66.	Turkey rice	Apr. 3, '87	70,000	COMPLETE
65.	Colombia barley malt	Apr. 3, '87	15,000	COMPLETE
64.	Iraq table eggs	Feb. 20, '87	189 million eggs	Sold 178 million
		April 22, '88	96 million eggs	
63.	Canary Islands poultry	Feb. 9, '87	5,000	COMPLETE
62.	Nigeria wheat	Jan. 28, '87	500,000	
61.	China wheat	Jan. 26, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 18, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Nov. 17, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 11, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Feb. 5, '88	1,200,000	COMPLETE
		April 5, '88	2,000,000	Sold 740,000
60.	Iraq wheat	Jan. 16, '87	800,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 26, '87	1,000,000	Sold 422,000
59.	Switzerland barley or sorghum	Jan. 16, '87	250,000	Sold 9,000
58.	Poland wheat	Jan. 7, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
		July 2, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 1, '87	1,000,000	Sold 975,000
		March 22, '88	500,000	
57.	Poland barley or sorghum	Dec. 31, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 14, '87	500,000	Sold 159,000

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

56. Romania wheat	Dec. 23, '86	250,000	
55. Iraq poultry	Dec. 22, '86	60,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 2, '87	10,000	Sold 5,000
	Nov. 25, '87	30,000	
54. Dominican Republic table eggs	Dec. 9, '86	25 million eggs	Sold 11.1 million eggs
53. Zanzibar wheat flour	Dec. 9, '86	20,000	Sold 6,000
52. Tunisia barley	Dec. 1, '86	150,000	COMPLETE
	March 23, '88	350,000	
51. Gulf countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates) dairy cattle	Oct. 30, '86	1,500 head	COMPLETE
	Aug. 27, '87	1,500 head	Sold 24 head
	April 29, '88		Balance withdrawn
50. West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Gabon, Liberia, Niger, Togo) wheat	Oct. 30, '86	345,000	Sold 200,200
	June 15, '87	185,000	
	Feb. 4, '88	50,000	
49. Dominican Republic poultry	Oct. 29, '86	1,500	COMPLETE
	Jan. 12, '88	2,000	
48. Philippines barley malt	Oct. 20, '86	60,000	Sold 46,000
47. Cameroon wheat flour	Oct. 14, '86	20,000	COMPLETE
46. Romania barley	Sept. 24, '86	200,000	Sold 125,000
45. Venezuela barley malt	Sept. 4, '86	100,000	
44. Cyprus barley	Aug. 26, '86	150,000	Sold 130,000
43. Canary Islands wheat	Aug. 8, '86	100,000	Sold 7,300
42. Egypt semolina	Aug. 6, '86	30,000	Sold 23,000
	Sept. 29, 1987		Balance withdrawn
41. Soviet Union wheat	Aug. 1, '86	4,000,000	EXPIRED
40. Canary Is. dairy cattle	July 28, '86	3,000 head	Sold 2,985
	April 29, '88		Balance withdrawn
39. Hong Kong table eggs	July 28, '86	44 million eggs	COMPLETE
	Nov. 16, '87	48 million eggs	COMPLETE
38. Senegal wheat	July 17, '86	100,000	COMPLETE
	Sept. 11, '87	110,000	
37. India vegetable oil	July 8, '86	25,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 15, '87	300,000	Sold 120,000
36. Jordan barley	June 17, '86	60,000	COMPLETE
	Nov. 12, '86	100,000	
35. Israel barley	June 17, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
	Sept. 14, '87	200,000	COMPLETE (206,200)
34. Tunisia dairy cattle	April 27, '88	200,000	
33. Algeria dairy cattle	May 29, '86	4,000 head	COMPLETE
	May 29, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

32. Sri Lanka wheat	May 16, '86	125,000	COMPLETE
	March 5, '87	95,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 20, '87	240,000	Sold 140,000
31. Saudi Arabia barley	May 7, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 6, '86	250,000	COMPLETE
	Sept. 16, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 8, '86	200,000	COMPLETE (201,000)
	Jan. 5, '87	1,250,000	COMPLETE
	May 15, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 4, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
30. Algeria barley	April 18, '88	250,000	
	Apr. 17, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	April 18, '88	200,000	Sold 48,000
29. Morocco dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	4,000 head	COMPLETE
	Dec. 8, 87	7,500 head	
	April 29, '88		Balance withdrawn
28. Turkey dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE
	June 18, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE
	Nov. 18, '87	10,000 head	
	April 29, '88		Balance withdrawn
27. Egypt dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	6,000 head	COMPLETE
	Sept. 12, '86	10,000 head	Sold 3,681
	Oct. 19, '87		Withdrawn
26. Yemen poultry feed	Apr. 14, '86	150,000	Sold 111,468
	Dec. 1, '87	186,500	
25. Yugoslavia wheat	Apr. 10, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
	June 24, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 7, '86	500,000	Sold 417,050
	Oct. 19, '87	500,000	
24. Indonesia dairy cattle	Apr. 9, '86	7,500 head	COMPLETE
	June 18, '87	8,000 head	COMPLETE
	Oct. 5, '87	8,000 head	Sold 4,000
	April 29, '88		Balance withdrawn
23. Syria wheat	Apr. 8, '86	700,000	CANCELED
22. Benin wheat (remaining 15,000 tons transferred to West Africa)	Apr. 7, '86	45,000	COMPLETE
21. Algeria table eggs	Apr. 4, '86	500 million	eggs Withdrawn
	Sept. 29, '87		
20. Iraq dairy cattle	Apr. 4, '86	6,500 head	Sold 6,028
	April 29, '88		Balance withdrawn
19. Jordan wheat	March 19, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
	June 20, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 31, '86	225,000	COMPLETE
	March 2, '86	350,000	

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

18. Tunisia wheat	March 18, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 22, '86	800,000	Sold 775,000
	Feb. 3, '88	725,000	
17. Algeria wheat flour	Feb. 25, '86	100,000	
	Sept. 29, '87		Withdrawn
16. Algeria semolina	Feb. 11, '86	250,000	Sold 30,000
	Oct. 9, '87		Allocation reduced
	Oct. 9, '87	50,000	COMPLETE
15. Philippines wheat	Jan. 7, '86	150,000	(152,400)
	Aug. 10, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	Feb. 11, '88	500,000	145,000
14. Zaire wheat	Dec. 27, '85	35,000	COMPLETE
	May 15, '86	45,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 10, '86	40,000	COMPLETE
	July 16, '87	80,000	Sold 79,000
	Feb. 4, '88	160,000	
13. Nigeria barley malt	Dec. 10, '85	100,000	Sold 93,464
12. Iraq wheat flour	Dec. 9, '85	150,000	COMPLETE
	Jan. 7, '87	175,000	Sold 75,000
11. Egypt poultry	Nov. 26, '85	8,000	COMPLETE
	March 21, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
	June 18, '86	5,000	COMPLETE
	July 8, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 19, '86	25,000	COMPLETE
	Feb. 27, '87	6,000	COMPLETE
10. Zaire wheat flour	Nov. 18, '85	64,000	COMPLETE
	May 15, '86	30,000	COMPLETE
	April 20, '88	45,000	
9. Philippines wheat flour	Nov. 15, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000
	Sept. 29, '87		Balance withdrawn
8. Jordan rice	Nov. 8, '85	40,000	COMPLETE
	Jan. 13, '87	60,000	Sold 13,700
7. Turkey wheat	Oct. 16, '85	500,000	(506,600)
	May 8, '86	500,000	Sold 248,000
6. Morocco wheat	Sept. 30, '85	1,500,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 9, '86	790,000	COMPLETE
	July 1, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	Nov. 23, '87	1,500,000	Sold 650,000
5. Yemen wheat	Sept. 6, '85	100,000	COMPLETE
	Jan. 26, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 22, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
4. Yemen wheat flour	Aug. 20, '85	50,000	COMPLETE
	Apr. 14, '86	100,000	COMPLETE
	May 18, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 22, '87	100,000	Sold 16,040

-more-

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

3. Egypt wheat	July 26, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 30, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
		(512,500)	
	June 24, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	July 29, '86	52,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 8, '86	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	July 8, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	Nov. 30, '87	1,000,000	Sold 967,500
2. Egypt wheat flour	July 2, '85	600,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 6, '86	600,000	Sold 356,000
1. Algeria wheat (ex durum)	June 4, '85	1,000,000	COMPLETE
wheat (ex durum)	Apr. 10, '86	1,000,000	COMPLETE
durum	Nov. 10, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
durum	March 16, '87	300,000	COMPLETE
durum	July 24, '87	300,000	COMPLETE
durum	Oct. 29, '87	300,000	COMPLETE
wheat (all)	Dec. 31, '87	1,000,000	Sold 591,000

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY

Announced as of April 28, 1988

Announced to Date\*      61,512,440 tons grains and products (grain equivalent)  
512 million table eggs  
232,500 tons frozen poultry  
91,181 head dairy cattle  
645,000 tons vegetable oil

Sold to Date      40,260,359 tons wheat  
2,219,345 tons flour (grain equivalent)  
5,459,154 tons barley  
72,610 tons semolina (grain equivalent)  
213,013 tons barley malt (grain equivalent)  
229,000 tons sorghum  
123,700 tons rice  
111,468 tons poultry feed  
357,000 tons vegetable oil  
150,163 tons frozen poultry  
64,773 head dairy cattle  
330,950,820 table eggs

Total Sales Value:      \$4,812.8 million  
Estimated Bonus Book Value:      \$2,860.1 million  
Market Value of Awards:      \$2,049.7 million

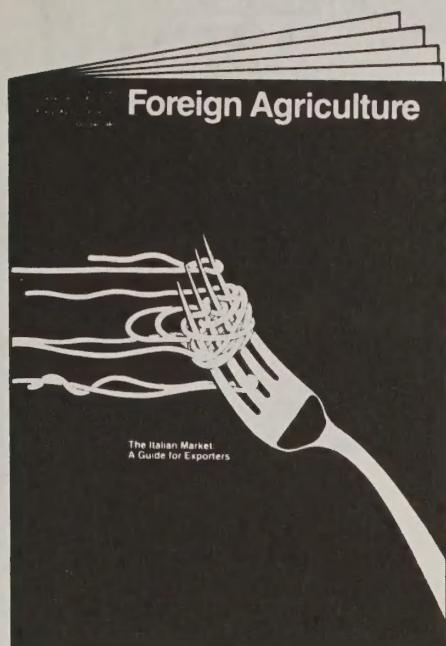
\*Does not include withdrawn programs.

-more-

Selected International Prices

Item		May 3, 1988	Change from a week ago	A year ago
ROTTERDAM PRICES 1/		\$ per MT	\$ per bu.	\$ per MT
Wheat:				
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%.	156.00	4.25	-2.00	148.50
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%....	153.00	4.16	-2.00	138.00
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W. ....10/	141.00	3.84	-5.50	129.00
No. 3 H.A.D.....	177.50	4.83	+0.50	161.00
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum...	184.00	5.01	+4.00	162.00
Feed grains:				
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn....	107.00	2.72	+1.00	89.50
Soybeans and Meal:				
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.....	276.35	7.52	+11.60	207.45
Brazil 47/48% Soya Pellets	246.00	--	+8.00	192.00
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal.....	242.50	--	+8.50	191.00
U.S. FARM PRICES 3/				
Wheat .....	100.67	2.74	-2.94	96.26
Barley.....	66.14	1.44	-0.46	64.76
Corn.....	80.71	1.90	-10.63	63.39
Sorghum.....	63.27	2.86 2/	+1.10	57.32
Broilers.....	1,169.10	--	+121.03	1,046.74
EC IMPORT LEVIES				
Wheat 5/.....	239.27	6.51	+1.27	230.40
Barley.....	218.27	4.75	+0.19	224.26
Corn.....	218.44	5.55	+1.66	209.72
Sorghum.....	230.08	5.84	+1.17	219.73
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....	554.00	--	-3.00	521.00
EC INTERVENTION PRICES 7/ 9/				
Common wheat(feed quality)	228.12	6.21	+1.53	223.44
Bread wheat (min. quality)	239.22	6.51	+1.49	233.85
Maize.....	239.22	6.08	+1.49	233.85
Barley and all other feed				
grains, excluding maize.	228.12	--	+1.53	223.44
Broilers 4/ 6/.....	1,617.00	--	+17.00	1,578.00
EC EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (subsidies)				
Wheat .....	128.61	3.50	-0.54	--
Barley.....	128.30	2.79	-3.27	157.49
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....	683.00	--	-4.00	424.00

1/ Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam. 2/ Hundredweight (CWT). 3/ Five-day moving average. 4/ EC category--70 percent whole chicken. 5/ Reflects lower EC export subsidy--down to 20.00 ECU/100 bag effective 9/14/83 from 22.50 ECU/100 bag set in 2/83. 6/ F.o.b. price for R.T.C. broilers at West German border. 7/ Reference price. 8/ Reflects change in level set by EC. 9/ Changes may be due partly to exchange rate fluctuations and/or ECU payments. 10/ June delivery. N.A.=None authorized. N.Q.=Not quoted. Note: Basis May delivery.



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